

5/8/2009
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STATE
GA

PROJECT NUMBER
CM000-0675-01(001)

SHEET NO.
101

TOTAL SHEETS
112

NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Non-storm water discharges defined in Part IIIA.2 of the NPDES Permit will be identified after construction has commenced. These discharges shall be subject to the same requirements as storm water discharges required by the Georgia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act, the NPDES Permit, the Clean Water Act, The Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control in Georgia, Department Standards, and contract documents.

DE-WATERING ACTIVITIES AND USE OF PUMPS

Any pumped discharge from an excavation or disturbed area shall be routed through an appropriately sized sediment basin, silt filter bag or shall be treated equivalently with suitable BMP's. The Contractor shall ensure the post BMP treated discharge is sheet flowing. Failure to create sheet flow will obligate the contractor to perform water quality sampling of their pumped discharges. The contractor shall prepare sampling plans in accordance with the current GARI00002 NPDES permit by utilizing a Certified Design Professional. No separate payment will be made for water quality sampling of pump discharges.

OTHER CONTROLS

The contractor shall follow this ESPCP and ensure and demonstrate compliance with applicable State and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations.

The contractor shall control dust from the site in accordance with Section 161 of the current edition of the Department's Specifications.

SEDIMENT STORAGE

All of the water exits the project as sheet flow. Therefore, sediment storage is not required. Installation of any ditch checks, perimeter fence, etc. would create more disturbance than the ATMS installations.

STREAM BUFFER ENCROACHMENT

Stream Buffers are not impacted by this project.

The contractor is not authorized to enter into stream buffers, except as described in the table below:

Name (name or number of feature)	Location of Buffered Streams and State Waters **			Stream Type (Warm/Cold Water) *	Buffer Impacted (Yes/No)	Buffer Variance Required?
	Alignment	Begin Sta (Lt or RT)	Ending Sta (Lt or Rt)			
Stream #1 Panther Creek	I-675	170+00.0	170+00.0	WARM	NO	NO
Stream #2 Tar Creek	I-675	265+30.0	265+30.0	WARM	NO	NO
Stream #3 Upton Creek	I-675	341+10.0	341+10.0	WARM	NO	NO
Stream #4 Unnamed Tributary	I-675	413+00.0	413+00.0	WARM	NO	NO
Stream #5 Unnamed Tributary	I-675	502+00.0	502+00.0	WARM	NO	NO
Stream #6 Unnamed Tributary	I-675	521+00.0 LT	523+00.0 LT	WARM	NO	NO
Stream #7 Unnamed Tributary	I-675	520+00.0 RT	527+00.0 RT	WARM	NO	NO
Stream #8 Conley Creek	I-675	526+10.0	526+10.0	WARM	NO	NO
Stream #9 Unnamed Tributary	I-675	529+00.0 LT	535+00.0 LT	WARM	NO	NO
Stream #10 Unnamed Tributary	I-675	557+00.0	563+50.0 LT	WARM	NO	NO

Construction activities, equipment, and/or personnel shall not enter stream buffers.

* Warm water streams have a 25-foot minimum buffer as measured from the wrested vegetation. Cold Water streams have a 50-foot buffer as measured from the wrested vegetation.

** Locations are approximate, a detailed location of stream buffers and authorized work areas are shown on the construction /ATMS sheets.

MONITORING GENERAL NOTES:

Representative sampling may be utilized on this project. The characteristics of the individual watersheds along the project corridor have been carefully evaluated and compared on the basis of drainage characteristics, watershed size, land disturbance and earth work. After evaluation of these items as presented in the projects drainage area maps, hydrology and hydraulic studies, construction plans and erosion sedimentation and pollution control plans, it has been determined that the increase in turbidity at the specified locations will be representative of the increase in turbidity for all waters leaving the site. Approved primary and alternate representative monitoring sites are identified in the table:

Monitoring Site	Primary or Alternate Site	Location (Sta. and Side)	Name of Receiving water	Applicable construction stage for monitoring	Sampling Type (Outfall or Receiving Water)	Drainage Area (Acres)	Disturbed Area (Acres)	Warm or Cold water Stream	Appendix B NTU value (outfall Monitoring Only)	Allowable NTU Increase (For Receiving Water)	Location Description
1.	Primary	526+10.0 RT & LT	Conley Creek	All	Receiving	463.0	0.24	Warm		25	Offset 135.0'
2.	Secondary	265+30.0 RT & LT	Tar Creek	All	Receiving	463.0	0.24	Warm		25	Offset 110.0'

(According to the EPD, additional monitoring sites may be required depending on significant changes in typical sections)

The primary site specified should be used as the initial sampling location. The alternate sampling sites may be used if additional sampling is required and/or if the primary sampling site is no longer located within the active phase of construction.

MONITORING SAMPLING METHODS & PROCEDURES

See Special Provision 167 and other contract documents for Monitoring Sampling Methods and Procedures.

READY MIX CHUTE WASH-DOWN

The washing of ready-mix concrete drums and dump truck bodies used in the delivery of portland cement concrete is prohibited on this site. In accordance with standard Specification 107 - Legal Regulations and Responsibility to the Public, only the discharge "chute" utilized in portland cement concrete delivery may be rinsed free of fresh concrete remains. The Contractor shall excavate a pit outside of State water buffers, at least 25 feet from any storm drain and outside of the travel way, including shoulders, for a wash/pit area. The pit shall be large enough to store all wash-down water without overtopping the pit. Immediately after the wash-down operations are completed and after the wash-down water has soaked into the ground, the pit shall be filled in, and the ground above shall be graded to match the elevation of the surrounding areas smoothed out. Alternate wash down plans must be approved by the Project Engineer.

Wash-down plans describe procedures that prevent wash down water from entering streams and rivers. Never dispose of wash-down water down a storm drain. Establish a wash-down water pit location that includes the following: (1) the pit is located away from a storm drain, stream or river, (2) the pit is accessible to the vehicle being used for wash-down, (3) the pit has enough volume for wash-down water, and (4) make sure you have permission to use the area for wash-down. On some sites, you may not have permission or access to a location which allows for a wash-down pit. In those cases, the Contractor may have to wash-down into a wheelbarrow or other container and carry the container for transport to a proper disposal site. For additional information, refer to the Georgia Small Business Environmental Assistance Program's "A Guide for Ready Mix Chute/Hopper Wash-down".

3/1/2007

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REVISION DATES

STATE OF GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE: TRAFFIC OPERATIONS

ESPC GENERAL NOTES

1-675 ATMS

DRAWING No.
51-3

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